

Indians of Western Oklahoma, a group which has had no nexus with the State of New Jersey for over a century, to gain control over, and operate a casino on, a site in Wildwood, New Jersey; and

Whereas, this proposed casino would not be subject to regulation or taxation by this State and would directly compete with Atlantic City's casinos and other forms of legalized gambling; and

Whereas, H.R. 334 of 1997, the "Fair Indian Gaming Act," would close many of the loopholes in the existing federal law and address the risk of corruption by enhancing federal and State regulation of gambling conducted by Indian tribes; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to enact H.R. 334 of 1997, the "Fair Indian Gaming Act," into law.

2. A copy of this resolution, signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk thereof, shall be transmitted to the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and every member of Congress elected from this State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself and Mr. GRAMM):

S. 2325. A bill to provide an opportunity for States to modify agreements under title II of the Social Security Act with respect to student wages; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 2326. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about children on the Internet, to provide greater parental control over the collection and use of that information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. COATS (for himself and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 2327. A bill to provide grants to grassroots organizations in certain cities to develop youth intervention models; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 2328. A bill to establish the negotiating objectives of the United States with respect to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, to establish criteria for the accession of state trading regimes to the WTO, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JEFFORDS (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2329. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the portability of retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LOTT (for Mr. NICKLES (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MACK, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOND, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. BURNS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. ENZI, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAMS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr.

KEMPTHORNE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2330. A bill to improve the access and choice of patients to quality, affordable health care; read the first time.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2331. A bill to provide a limited waiver for certain foreign students of the requirement to reimburse local educational agencies for the costs of the students' education; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. FRIST):

S. Con. Res. 108. A concurrent resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. BRYAN (for himself and Mr. MCCAIN):

S. 2326. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about children on the Internet, to provide greater parental control over the collection and use of that information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

THE CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, today the chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and I are introducing "the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998." Commercial Web sites are currently collecting and disseminating personal information collected from children that may compromise their safety and most certainly invades their privacy. This legislation will ensure that commercial Web sites that collect and use personal information from children will have safeguards in place to protect you and your family.

The Internet is quickly becoming an significant force in the lives of our children as it moves swiftly into homes and classrooms around the country. Currently more than 3 million children under the age of 18 are online and the number is expected to grow to 15 million by the turn of the century.

I think all would agree that proficiency with the Internet is a critical and vital skill that will be necessary for academic achievement in the next century. The benefits of the Internet are extraordinary. Reference information such as news, weather, sports, stock quotes, movie reviews, encyclopedia and online airline fares are readily available. Users can conduct trans-

actions such as stock trading, make travel arrangements, bank, and shop online.

Millions of people communicate through electronic mail to family and friends around the world, and others use the public message boards to make new friends and share common interests. As an educational and entertainment tool, users can learn about virtually any topic or take a college course.

Unfortunately, the same marvelous advances in computer and telecommunication technology that allow our children to reach out to new resources of knowledge and cultural experiences are also leaving them unwittingly vulnerable to exploitation and harm by deceptive marketers and criminals.

Earlier this spring, I held several meetings in Nevada with educators and parents' representatives to alert them of some of the deceptive practices found on the Internet. Representatives of the FBI and Federal Trade Commission informed Nevadans about some of the Internet's pitfalls. I found it extremely informative and enlightening and to some extent frightening.

You may be startled to learn what information other people are collecting about you and your family may have a profound impact upon their privacy and, indeed, their safety.

Once what may seem to be harmless information has made its way onto the Internet, there is no way of knowing what uses may be put to that information.

Senator MCCAIN and I wrote to the FTC asking them to investigate online privacy issues. Recently, the FTC completed the survey of a number of web sites and found that 89 percent of children's sites collect personal information from children, and less than 10 percent of the sites provide for parental control over the collection and use of this personal information.

I was, frankly, surprised to learn the kinds of information these web sites are collecting from our children. Some were asking where the child went to school, what sports he or she liked, what siblings they had, their pet's name, what kind of time they had after school alone without the supervision of parents.

Others were collecting personal financial information like what the family income was, does the family own stocks or certificates of deposit, did their grandparents give them any financial gifts?

Web sites were using games, contests, and offers of free merchandise to entice children to give them exceedingly personal and private information about themselves and their families. Some even used cartoon characters who asked children for personal information, such as a child's name and address and e-mail address, date of birth, telephone number, and Social Security number.